clipper ships which occasionally came into the port of Manila, the trade that had been fostered by two American houses before they were forced out of business, having an American Consul at Manila, and a little-known treaty entered into by Commander Charles Wilkes of the United States Navy and "Mohamed, Sultan of Sooloo" on February 5, 1842. When Commodore George Dewey was appointed commander of the Asiatic Squadron of the United States Navy, he found that the latest official report relative to the Philippines on file in the office of naval intelligence bore the date of 1876. Senator Williams of Mississippi enjoyed telling how, as a member of the House Committee on Foreign Relations during the Spanish-American War, it was one of his arduous tasks to climb upon a stool and point out the Islands on the map for the benefit of his colleagues. The ignorance was reciprocal, for the average Filipino knew just as little about the "North Americans," as they were called, as the Americans did about the "Philipinos."

It is not that the Philippines has suffered from lack of attention. The literature on the Islands is amazing in extent. Missions—the disrespectful call them junkets—have come and gone: American missions to the Philippines to investigate conditions and render reports, Filipino missions to the United States to plead for independence and render reports. But the world has passed by the books and reports unheeded and has remained as uninformed as before.

Fortunately, in the course of time the Americans have learned more of the Philippines, and the

Filipinos more of the United States. The agitation for Philippine independence has focused public attention on American relations in the Far East. The American farmer may not be strong on geography, but he is interested when he learns that the free entry of Philippine sugar and coconut products affects his income. The efforts of well-known Americans who have lived in Mala-